



ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF

THE ASHBORNE RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1957



# ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1957-1958

Chairman . . . . . Councillor T.S. WHEELDON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman . . . . . Councillor J. STEVENSON

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<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Councillors</u>
Longford & Hollington . . . . .	S. T. Allen
Marston Montgomery . . . . .	E. Beck
Hartington Town Quarter . . . . .	T. J. Brindley +
Eaton & Alsop & Newton Grange . . . . .	W. J. Bunting
Hognaston & Atlow . . . . .	W. E. Bull +
Tissington & Lea Hall . . . . .	J. H. Carr
Parwich . . . . .	Lt.Col.J.F.Crompton-Inglefield, J.P.
Kirk Ireton & Callow . . . . .	S. W. Dean
Hartington Nether Quarter . . . . .	S. Flower +
Fenny Bentley & Thorpe . . . . .	F. J. Goodall +
Brailsford . . . . .	W. G. Goodall +
Edlaston & Wyaston & Shirley . . . . .	E. H. Hand +
Brassington . . . . .	F. Hyde +
Sudbury & Somersal Herbert . . . . .	H. K. Marshall +
Boylestone & Cubley . . . . .	S. T. Nash +
Bradley . . . . .	T. Naylor +
Clifton . . . . .	G. J. Peach +
Norbury & Roston & Snelston . . . . .	T. G. Prince +
Kniveton . . . . .	Miss A. Selby +
Hulland & Biggin . . . . .	A. E. H. Sevier
Yeaveley & Rodsley . . . . .	F. Swinscoe +
Hungry Bentley & Alkmonton . . . . .	P. S. Spencer +
Doveridge . . . . .	J. Stevenson +
Carsington, Hopton & Ible . . . . .	V. Stevenson
Osmaston & Yeldersley . . . . .	A. Thorp +
Hulland Ward & Mercaston . . . . .	J. H. Wheeldon +
Mappleton & Offcote & Underwood . . . . .	T. S. Wheeldon J.P.+
Bradbourne & Ballidon . . . . .	F. B. Wright +

## WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman . . . . . S. T. Nash

### Housing Committee

All Members marked with +

Chairman . . . . . T.J. Brindley



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF  
THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W. J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

D. J. Cowen, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

P. K. Bussell, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.  
Cert.Inspector of Meat and Other  
Foods., M.A.P.H.I.

General Clerk and Typist

Miss P. Smith

Pupil Inspector

T.W. Wood

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department  
Compton Offices,  
Ashbourne,  
Derbyshire.

22nd October, 1958.

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the rural district for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

The birth and death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are much the same as last year, the birth rate remained at 15.40, slightly lower than that for the country as a whole (16.1) while the death rate rose slightly from 9.22 to 9.50, again slightly lower than the national figure (11.5). The Infant Mortality rose from 24.84 to 32.67 per 1,000 live births. Vascular lesions of the nervous system, malignant disease and heart diseases were once again responsible for the largest number of deaths in the district. There was a total of 12 deaths from the malignant diseases during the year, this shows a decrease of 3 as compared with the figure for 1956. There were 3 deaths from lung cancer.

A total of 58 notifications of infectious disease, of which 31 were measles and 15 whooping cough, show a steep decline in the figures for 1956. 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of acute poliomyelitis (paralytic) were notified during the year. One death was associated with pulmonary tuberculosis.

We were fortunate in having no cases of food poisoning occur during the year. This reflects most favourably on the work of the Public Health Inspectors and all concerned with the clean handling and preparation of food at all stages in the chain of distribution.

The World Pandemic of Asian Type Influenza reached this district at the end of September and continued throughout October. In this district the disease was generally mild and complications were few, except in people with a history of previous chest trouble. School children bore the brunt of the epidemic and there was a considerable number of relapses probably caused when they returned to school before being completely recovered.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued throughout the year, the General Practitioners entering the scheme. Owing to difficulties encountered during manufacture it became necessary to augment supplies of the British Vaccine with importations of American and Canadian "Salk" Type Vaccines.

An outbreak of Infective Hepatitis occurred during the early spring of the year. This disease is not notifiable in this area. The control of this disease is difficult, because of the straggling nature of epidemic, the long incubation period, the lack of precise knowledge of method of spread of the disease and the low attack rate in contacts. I have to thank the General Practitioners in the area for their help in passing through details of cases of this disease which occurred in their practices. The illness was, on the whole, mild and no fatal or seriously ill cases occurred.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector shows that much valuable work has been carried out during the year.

I have to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Waterworks Committee for their support, to the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector and other Chief Officers and their staffs for their co-operation, and to the members of my staff for the efficient and loyal way in which they have carried out the years work.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.J. Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District (Acres)	86,188
Population (1951 Census)	12,020
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1957	11,740
Estimated Number of Houses	3,450
Estimated Number of Farms	1,002
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£75,214
Product of Penny Rate	£ 302
Number of Water Consumers	2,591

The primary industry of the District is Dairy Farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition, there are two cheese factories.

In the North of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland Towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

### VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	92	71	163
Legitimate	89	69	158
Illegitimate	3	2	5

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 13.88

Comparability Factor 1.11

Adjusted Birth Rate 15.40

England and Wales Birth Rate 16.1

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	-	3	3
Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 18.07

England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total  
live and still births 22.4

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	56	48	104

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 8.88

Comparability Factor 1.07

Adjusted Death Rate 9.50

England and Wales Death Rate 11.5

Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	4	1	5
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 30.67

England and Wales Infant Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 live births 23.0

Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 24.54

England and Wales Neo-natal Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 live births 16.8

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
5	7	12

Deaths from Cancer, lung and bronchus

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
3	-	3

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1957

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1957 :-

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis respiratory	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	4	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	11	19
Coronary disease, angina	10	3	13
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	6	11	17
Other circulatory disease	1	3	4
Influenza	2	-	2
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	2	3	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	-	6
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	2	1	3
Total	56	48	104



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 58 as compared with 34 during 1956.

Disease	Number of Cases	
	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	3	3
Scarlet Fever	4	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1
Pneumonia	2	1
Measles	31	1
Whooping Cough	15	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-
Total	58	6

The following table shows the age incidence of the cases of infectious diseases notified during 1957 :-

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Total
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)									1	2	3
Scarlet Fever					1	1	2				4
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)						1					1
Pneumonia										2	2
Measles			1	6	5	3	15	1			31
Whooping Cough	1		5	2	1	2	4				15
Puerperal Pyrexia										2	2
Total	1	-	6	8	7	7	21	1	1	6	58

### Tuberculosis

3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There was 1 death from respiratory tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.09 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

A start has been made with the County Council's Scheme in Ilkeston and the Shardlow districts for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers. It is not known when the Scheme will be extended to the Ashbourne area.

B.C.G. vaccination is at present available through the Chest Clinics for child contacts and other people at special risk of exposure to infection.

### Poliomyelitis and Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination

There was one case of poliomyelitis during the year. The poliomyelitis vaccination scheme was continued through the year, the family doctors now entering into it, but owing to manufacturing difficulties it became necessary to plan the import of American and Canadian Salk Type Vaccines to supplement British Vaccines.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation

No cases of diphtheria were notified in this district.

Most primary immunisations are carried out by General Medical Practitioners, and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The school doctors give booster doses at the schools and primary immunisation to those children whose parents neglected to have it done at the proper time during infancy.

The following details have been supplied by Dr.J.B.S. Morgan, County Medical Officer of Health :-

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year (primary immunisations only).

Age

Under 1 year . . . . .	78
1 to 4 (inclusive) . . . . .	26
5 to 14 (inclusive) . . . . .	51
	<hr/>
TOTAL	155

Following the receipt of a circular letter and brochure from the Ministry of Health a Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity Campaign was begin in December and supplies of free publicity material were obtained from the Campaigns Division of the Central Office of Information. A considerable number of the 'General Leaflets' were distributed to the public with the aid of the Derbyshire Federation of Women's Institutes and with the co-operation of Mr. D. Jones, Registrar of Births and Deaths. We were also successful in enlisting the support of Post Offices, Clerks of Parish Councils, Parish Meetings and other public offices in the display of posters, and in arranging for the insertion of a number of advertisements in the local press.

Infectious Hepatitis

It was reported towards the end of February that several cases of jaundice has occurred in pupils attending the Ashbourne Secondary Modern School. Enquiries revealed that there has been some cases recently in the Thorpe district, and that there was direct contact between one recent case and the school. As hepatitis is not a notifiable disease in this area, the practitioners were requested to let me have details of any further cases which might occur in their practices, and I wish to thank them for their kindness in letting me have this information. During the next three months 30 further cases were reported in the urban district as well as 12 cases from the rural district areas of Hulland Ward, Clifton and Kniveton.



## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 45597).

Specimens and swabs taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Public Health Laboratory.

## WELFARE SERVICES

### Ante-Natal Clinic

Maternity Home, Green Road, Ashbourne - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. Ashbourne 102.

### Infant Welfare Clinic

St. John's Rooms, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

### Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - Tuesday and Thursday, 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.  
Clinic - St. John Street, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

### Dental Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - By appointment.

### Eye Clinic

Walker Lane, Derby - Monday a.m. Tel. Derby 45934.

The Eye Clinic will be moving to new premises in Cathedral Road, Derby, in the near future.

### Minor Ailment Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

### Orthopaedic Clinic

New County Offices Yard, St. Mary's Gate, Derby - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

### Speech Therapy Clinic

4, Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - By appointment.

### Chest Clinic

93 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contacts)  
Tel. Derby 40366.

### Welfare Officer

Mr. C.R. Smith, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. For interviews in connection with the welfare of aged and handicapped persons.



## HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby, (Telephone No. Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

All admission and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,  
Compton Offices,  
Ashbourne,  
Derbyshire.

22nd October, 1958.

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you in the Medical Officer of Health's report a survey of the works done in the Surveyor and Public Health Inspectors department.

Due to the Financial squeeze which has persisted most of the year and the high cost of money very little new work has been possible.

I am happy to report that by the sinking of the borehole at Yeldersley (Ladyhole) a start has been made on the scheme to augment the existing water supplies of the Council, and unless there is a heavy demand for water for industrial purposes, your present schemes should be adequate for a number of years.

There has been no active work carried out on sewerage schemes, although a number are before the Ministry awaiting approval.

Housing has been considerably slowed down and only four new houses were completed by the Council during the year.

Due to the high cost of new houses, the Housing Committee have thought it advisable to take over old houses which the owners are unable to bring up to a reasonable standard, but which have some years of life, and with the assistance of Improvement Grants, bring them up to a fair standard. Two such schemes are in hand.

The considerable amount of time taken in the inspection of carcasses at the five slaughterhouses in the district needs serious consideration as it entails a great amount of overtime working for your officers.

If the times of slaughtering could be regulated, this would considerably ease the position.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the staff of the department for the loyal service they have given and for the cordial relations which have always existed with other departments of the Council.

I am Lady & Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

H. Litchfield  
Chief Public Health Inspector

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1964

BY  
J. H. HARRIS

RECEIVED JAN 10 1964

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RE: A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE  
RESEARCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

IN THE YEAR 1963. THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH  
AND HAS MADE MANY IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

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## WATER SUPPLY

The year under review has seen further extensions to the Council's water scheme, and the following new services have been laid :-

Private houses	39
Farms	13
Troughs (not on farm supply)	10
Other establishments	4

The total number of connections at the end of the year were as follows :-

Private houses	1851
Farms	502
Field Troughs	194
Schools	11
Other establishments	33

The total number of meters now installed on services throughout the district is 565.

The mains on the site of the disused R.A.F. station known as the Darley Moor Aerodrome have been taken over by the Council and a length of main laid in the village of Wyaston and services transferred from the Ashbourne Urban District Council main to the new main.

A very much softer supply of water is provided also at a constant pressure.

The reservoir and mains extensions at Newhaven are still held up by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government owing to the financial squeeze.

Permission was granted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to sink a borehole at Ladyhole, Yeldersley as the first stage of a scheme to augment the supplies of the district also duplicate the trunk main and provide additional storage capacity.

The hole was sunk to a depth of 225 feet to the base of the Bunter series and on pumping test, yielded 200,000 gallons of water per day.

Owing to a breakdown of one of the pumps at the Sturston boreholes, an emergency supply has been taken from this borehole by installing a submersible pump and laying approximately 1000 yards 5" mains to connect to the existing mains.

During the year, the various boreholes have yielded supplies as set out on the following tables:-

* Sheen	2,270,000
Sturston No.1	2,424,000
Sturston No.2	50,000,000
Yeldersley	82,821,000
Yeldersley (Ladyhole)	Not in use
Cubley	38,103,000

\* The Sheen borehole is only used in emergency due to failure at one of the other boreholes.

Bulk supplies to neighbouring authorities have been afforded as follows :-

Leek R.D.C. at Thorpe	2,852,000
Belper R.D.C. at Hulland Ward	726,000
also to H.M.Sudbury Barless Prison	9,545,000

Owing to the wetter summer, and also to the regular testing of mains and services, which has kept wastage to a minimum, the total consumption of water during the year was lower than that for the previous year by 7,582,000 gallons.

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced due to mains fracturing from various causes, especially when the break is in rocky ground and there is no evidence of the wastage on the surface, or within a few feet of the fracture when the ground is opened.

In all cases where the trouble has been traced to electrical action, cathodic protection is applied.

Considerable attention has been given by the Waterworks and Public Health to the best possible means of regrouping with other authorities, and as yet, no decision has been made although numerous meetings with neighbouring authorities have been attended.

#### Water Sampling

Regular samples were taken of the Council's own public water supplies from the four sources and also from along the routes of the mains. Requests were also made from time to time from owners of their own private supplies for samples to be taken and the following tables gives the results of the total samples taken during 1957 :-

	Type	No. of samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Council's Public Supplies	Chem.	-	-	-
	Bact.	10	10	-
Private Supplies	Chem	2	1	1
	Bact.	33	8	25
Total		45	19	26

#### Sewerage & Sewage Disposal

Due to the "financial squeeze" no new sewerage schemes have been undertaken during the year.

The Council now have modern works at Parwich, Brassington, Brailsford and Hlland, and schemes before the Ministry of Housing and Local Government awaiting approval for the villages of Clifton, Hartington and Doveridge, also schemes prepared for submission for the villages of Osmaston, Yeaveley, Kniveton, Kirk Ireton and Shirley.

There are a number of small schemes to serve small housing sites from which numerous complaints are received owing to objectionable smells due to the works placed near the houses.

This is a very difficult problem as it is not always possible to site the works far enough away from the houses to prevent the trouble due to local conditions and costs.

#### Public Cleansing

Owing to the rapid increase in the number of bins collected throughout the district, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a fortnightly collection of bins and active consideration is being given to adding another collection vehicle to the team.

The mileage travelled by the two vehicles during the year was 22,610 and the number of bins emptied was 3603.



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS

The total number of slaughterhouses in the district is 5 and the total number of slaughtermen licenced to kill at the end of the year was 14.

### Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle <del>including</del> Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1210	119	781	464	-
Number inspected	1210	119	781	464	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	6	5	4	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	211	10	41	26	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	18.18	13.44	5.89	6.46	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	1	7	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	441	5	-	20	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	37.03	5.04	-	4.52	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-

501 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection included in the above figure are 49 visits which were made on Sundays and Bank Holidays. It is hoped that in the not so distant future the law relating to hours of slaughtering will be amended so that post mortem inspection of animals can be carried out during normal working hours. At one of the slaughterhouses the owner also carries on the business of slaughtering of casualty animals and so the percentage of carcasses diseased in some way is not a fair percentage for the whole district.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Officer has had slaughtered a large number of cattle reacting positively to the tubercular test, and this will no doubt also account for the high incidence of tuberculosis found in cattle slaughtered in this district.

The unsound food is disposed of by sale to firms making by-products of the meat trades, food for fish on a large trout farm and feeding of dogs at the Local Hunt Kennels.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

716 premises were inspected and 4 were found to be infested with rats and 3 with mice. The necessary steps to eradicate the infestation were carried out by the Council at two business premises and 5 at private dwellings.

Regular inspections were made at the Council's own refuse disposal tips and sewage treatment plants, and whenever evidence of a rat infestation was found, treatment was given by the Council's part-time Rodent Operative. Routine baiting was also carried out on these premises.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### Milk and Dairies Regulations

20 Dealers' Licences and Supplementary Licences have been issued in accordance with the Regulations.

19 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the County Bacteriologist. 18 were found to be satisfactory, and 1 failed the methylene blue test.

### Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods falls upon the County Council and I am indebted to Mr. R.W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, for the following report :-

"In this area 34 samples of Food and Drugs were taken under the Act.

An informal sample of Ground Ginger contained a slight excess of ash. A formal sample obtained later from the same premises was classed as satisfactory. The remaining samples were also classed as satisfactory.

Two samples of Canned Corned Beef (one opened, one unopened) were submitted by the Council as being the possible cause of illness. These were examined analytically and whilst both cans showed some signs of attack on the metal of the container and patchy discolouration, the amount of tin and lead in the product were low. There was therefore no evidence that the illness was due to metallic contamination of this canned food."

### Bakehouses

There are now 5 bakehouses in the district and all have been regularly inspected.

### Food Inspection

3 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of pork luncheon meat in tins and 4 loins of pork decomposing were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16)

### (a) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice-cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream under the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-51)

Three premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream. The total number of registered ice-cream retailers is now 26. Regular visits have been made to all these premises which have been found satisfactory.

### (b) Preparation of Fried Fish intended for Sale

There are two fish and chip premises in the district, Visits have been made and an informal notice has been served on one occupier to bring the premises up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.



## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

44 food premises have been inspected under the above regulations. Any non-compliance with the regulations is being dealt with informally and generally it is found that the trades people are willing to co-operate to bring their premises up to the standard required.

## HOUSING

The number of Council houses completed and occupied up to the end of 1957 is 338 and the number approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government up to the 31st December, 1957 is 12.

The total number of dwelling houses including Council houses in the district at the end of 1957 is 3,450.

The following table summarises the progress with the construction of Council houses during 1957 :-

Parish	Number of Houses in Contract	Number of Houses in course of erection	Number of Houses Completed	Handed Over	Type
Hulland Ward	12	4	4	2 in February 2 in March 8 in 1956	Traditional brick
Cabley	1	1	-	-	Traditional brick
Totals	13	5	4	-	-

## Private Development

Plans for 9 new dwellings were approved for private development during the year.

9 dwellings were completed and 4 in course of erection; these include development approved in previous years.

The total number of plans submitted to and dealt with by the Council during the year was 152 of which 114 were for development under the Town and Country Planning Act. The total number approved was 138.

## Improvement Grants

A number of enquiries were received in connection with Improvement Grants and those have entailed 12 visits to properties. These visits entail considerable time as a detailed inspection of the house is made. The owner is then advised as to the implications of the scheme, as to repairs and possible financial commitments.

In many cases, it has been found necessary to re-design the scheme to make a more efficient use of the space available.

As a result of these inspections, 19 schemes were submitted to the Council and 18 of these approved, but in three cases the owners decided not to avail themselves of the grant for various reasons.

The total amount of grants approved and accepted is £2,480. 9. 6d.

## Housing Survey

170 houses comprising the parish of Brassington were inspected and placed in the following categories.

Parish	1	2b	3c	Q/3c	4/3c	5c	4/5c	C2b	C1	Total
Brassington	25	33	47	1	20	19	1	21	3	170

The total number of unfit houses in the district to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance is 159. These comprise chiefly either separate houses or pairs and will be taken as individual unfits.

## Housing Inspection Statistics

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 347
- (b) Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1 (a)) 258
- (c) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1362
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation 31
3. Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 177

## FLOOD DAMAGE

During the night of the 5th, 6th August, an electrical storm occurred followed by a cloud burst over Darley Moor. This excess water followed the natural contours of the land and caused floods in Clifton, Snelston, Roston, Darley Moor, Edlaston, Yeaveley, Rodsley, Cubley, Boyleston and Sudbury. In all 51 houses in 10 villages were flooded from a depth of a few inches to seven feet. Fortunately no lives were lost and most of the damage was caused to agricultural land, roads, bridges and hedges. The rainfall during the 24 hours ending 9.00 a.m. 6th August was 3" at Shirley 5.97" at Ashbourne and it was estimated to be more than 6" at Darley Moor.

The W.V.S. washed and dried 307 articles and clothing and bedding carpets were cleaned by Nestles Ltd. and the Red Cross supplied such items as floor coverings to the people affected. Various traders in Ashbourne also assisted with the repairs of Furniture. Hot air heaters were hired from the R.A.F. and 22 houses were dried out.

A Flood Relief Fund was opened by the Chairman of the Council and all persons who suffered loss by the flood were materially assisted.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 269

### Moveable Dwelling

During the year a colony of "travelling scrap merchants" and their families set up seven caravans and a number of tents on Ashbourne Green. These people stayed for a fortnight and were a considerable nuisance to the residents of the district during their stay, the Green and the highway passing through it were in a deplorable condition, there was a large heap of scrap iron and clothing on the Green and the highway was littered with metal, clothing, bottles etc.

Although each caravan was provided with an Elsan closet, the hedges and bushes were used for defacating.

The area was left in a very untidy and filthy condition and was cleaned up by the Lord of the Manor.



These "travelling scrap merchants" apparantly originate from Eire and after passing through this district causing a nuisance to the inhabitants and leaving behind a large amount of rubbish and filth to be cleaned up by the local people.

A similar condition also arose on Parwich Green which was cleaned up by the Parwich Parish Council.

Ashbourne Green is common land and is occupied by the inhabitants at large and the Council's Byelaws do not provide sufficient control for this type of person who stay on commonland.

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

## Part I - Inspections

1.	Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
(i)	Factories in which Section 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	6	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	504
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	15	37
	Total	97	541

2. Cases in which defects were found 1.

## Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel making etc.	44







